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eral peace" (§ 660). Neutrality, likewise, is treated in familiar fashion; but the author concludes that the present practice of neutrality leaves much to be desired. He suggests two alternatives: either we may have world organization, which would practically eliminate the traditional notion of neutrality, or we may seek to bind non-belligerent states to genuine non-participation which requires "the actual withholding of the resources of neutral territory from every belligerent without discrimination." In any event, neutrality as it has been understood hitherto "promises frail means of abating wars or of exercising any salutary influence upon belligerents" (§ 889).

The treatment of the normal rights and duties of states in peaceful intercourse contrasts significantly with that found in the older treatises. There is no re-threshing of the old chaff. Little or no emphasis is placed upon theory. The attempt is rather to accomplish a systematic exposition of usage. And even here generalizations from usage are made with great conservatism. Where practice varies and the rule is unsettled or in doubt, the author is not reluctant to say so (*e. g.*, see effect of change of sovereignty on public debts, § 127; question of bays, § 148; navigation of rivers, § 182; privileges of transit by land, § 194). The emphasis, moreover, is always upon the mutability of law. Law, in the author's conception, is something which grows to meet changing needs. The suggestions offered as regards the trend of development are always interesting and informing (*e. g.*, see §§ 2, 52, 55, 57, 108, 194). And finally, the emphasis is always upon the general interest of the family of nations, analogous to that conception of the social interest which is now exerting so significant an influence upon the development of private law. This is in striking contrast with the stress laid by earlier writers upon the liberty, not to say license, of the individual state. It reflects a changing viewpoint which may well be regarded as one of the most hopeful signs of the time (*e. g.*, see proposed extensions of the three-mile limit, § 145; free navigation of rivers, § 182; free navigation of the air, § 191; wireless communication, § 192).

American scholars have made numerous contributions to the literature of international law and many of these contributions have been of more than ordinary significance. Of a long list, two now seem to be unquestionably outstanding. One of these is the work of Charles Cheney Hyde and the other is the work of Henry Wheaton.

EDWIN D. DICKINSON.

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DOCUMENTS AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION. By C. Ainsworth Mitchell.  
London: Charles Griffin & Co. 1922. Pp. xii, 215.

In a very direct and concise way this book is concerned with the practical application of scientific and mechanical methods and means to the examination of writings with a view to the determination of questions affecting their genuineness. Such determination may turn upon obscure facts which are easily overlooked: upon whether the ink used carries a particular constituent or is of one age or another; if written with a typewriter, whether of one manufacture or another, or whether with a machine put out

in 1900 or 1901. The issue may turn upon whether the writing was made with one pen or another; whether upon paper made from cotton, linen, straw or wood; and if from wood, whether from pine or spruce or some other kind of wood.

Much consideration is given to the value of the use of chemical processes in the solution of many of the problems which arise in this field.

The book is one which the law interested in the trial of cases involving the genuineness of documents can scarcely afford to overlook, so full is it of suggestions for the solution of his problems.

V. H. LANE.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1832. By Samuel Rhea Gammon. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XL, No. 1. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1922. Pp. 180.

The election of 1832, coming at the end of Jackson's first administration when Jacksonian Democracy had found characteristic expression in the removals from office, the attack on the United States Bank, and the Maysville Road veto, was of sufficient importance to warrant a detailed study of the campaign which preceded it. Well organized and readable, this monograph throws new light upon many familiar themes and gathers into convenient form much hitherto widely scattered information. An introductory chapter is devoted to the origins of parties in the campaign of 1824 and during the administration of John Quincy Adams, while in succeeding chapters are discussed the parts played by the Anti-Masonic, National Republican, and Democratic parties, and by the bank issue. Most of the important sources for this period are listed in an uncritical bibliography.

Among the contributions which Dr. Gammon claims for this study, greatest emphasis is given to a detailed account of the development of the national nominating convention. Its immediate origin is traced for the first time, according to the author, to the Pennsylvania state convention which nominated Jackson for the presidency in 1824 (page 18). It should be noted, however, that the place held by this assembly in the evolution of the national convention was suggested by J. S. Walton, "The Nominating Convention in Pennsylvania" (*American Historical Review*, 1897, page 278). The essential features of convention organization at the present time are found in the conventions held by the Anti-Masonic (pages 36-52), National Republican (pages 60-71), and Democratic parties (pages 95-104). The unshakable determination of the National Republicans to support Clay, even in the face of certain defeat, is more clearly stated here than elsewhere (page 71). While the letters of John McLean, member at that time of the Supreme Court, are used to show that McLean was clearly the choice of the Anti-Masons for their presidential nomination until his definite refusal was received (pages 44-48), no mention is made of the significant fact that Nicholas Biddle, president of the United States Bank, personally worked for McLean's nomination or that a movement developed in Ohio and Pennsylvania to secure his nomination by either of the two important parties as